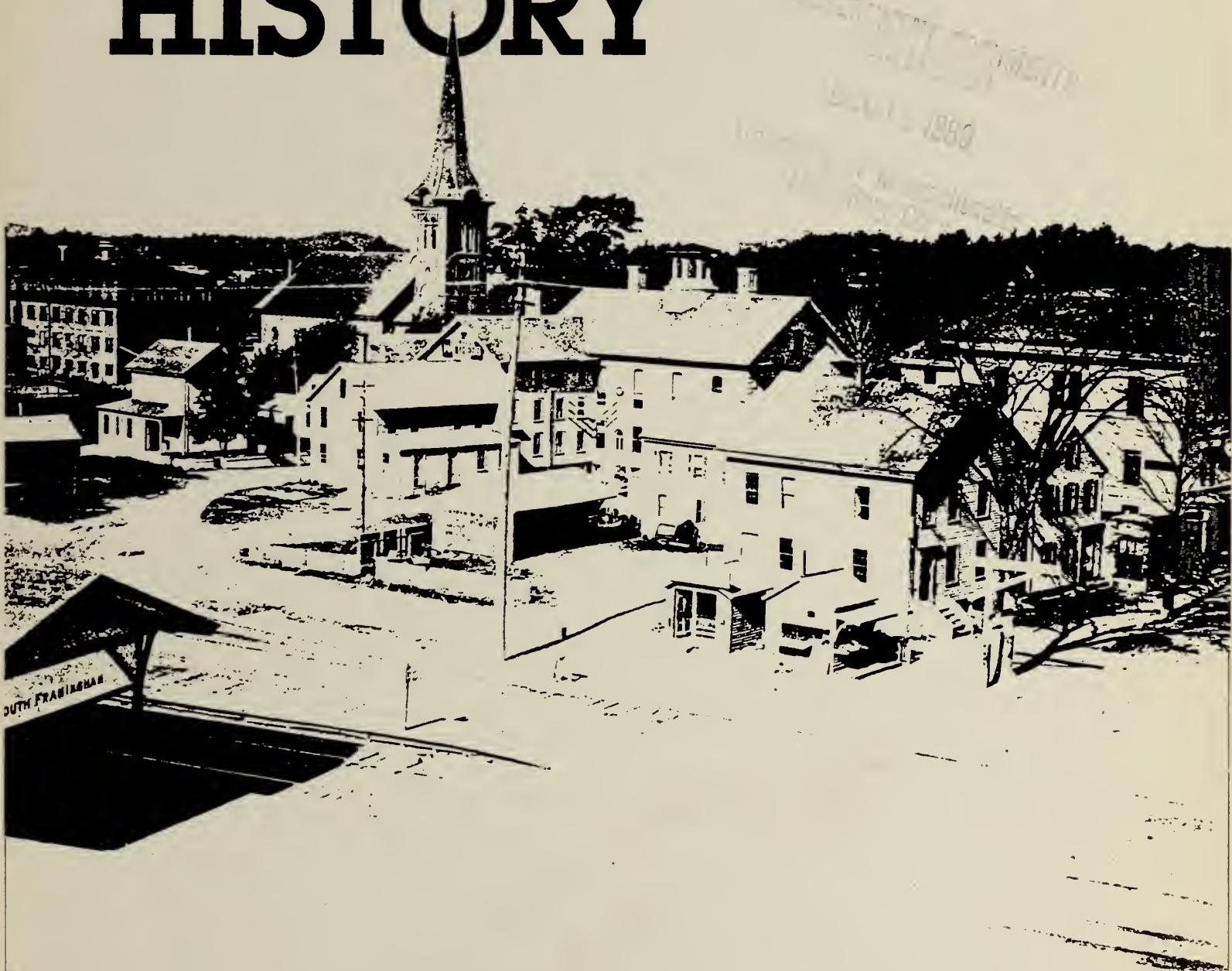


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PRESERVING FRAMINGHAM'S HISTORY



Cover photograph, 1699 map, and photograph on page 4 are
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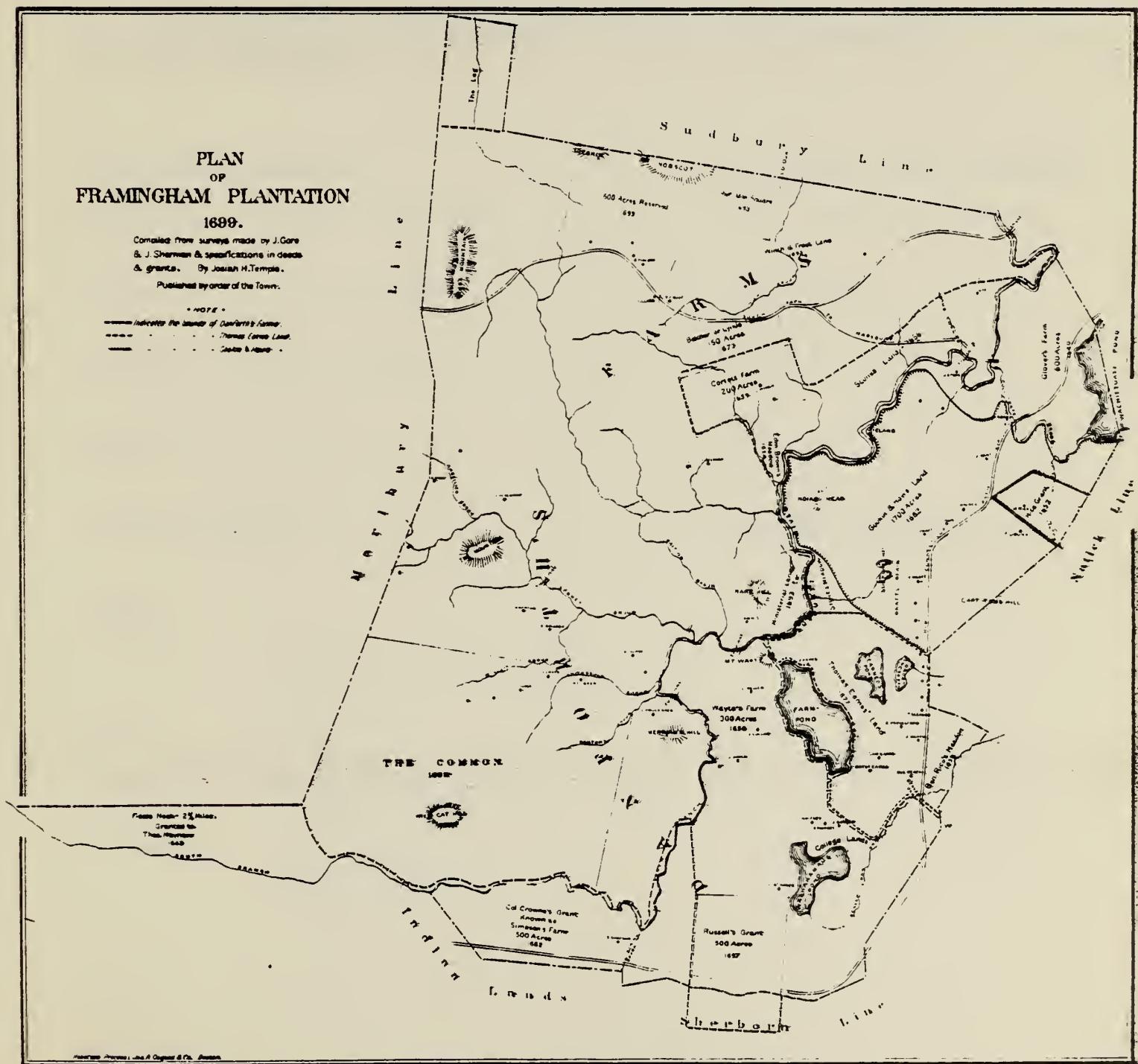
PRESERVING FRAMINGHAM'S HISTORY

METROPOLITAN AREA PLANNING COUNCIL
FRAMINGHAM PLANNING DEPARTMENT

OCTOBER 1981

ABSTRACT

This report presents Framingham's completed Historic Resources Inventory. Requested by Framingham's Planning Department and Historical Commission, it includes a summary of the town's history with selected views and descriptions of structures in the inventory. Included in the appendices are a listing by address of all structures in the inventory, a bibliography of local-history sources, and a brief explanation of the National Register of Historic Places and of historic districting in Massachusetts.



About This Report

Preserving Framingham's History was prepared by the Metropolitan Area Planning Council and the Framingham Planning Department. The Metropolitan Area Planning Council is the officially designated regional-planning agency for 101 cities and towns in the Boston metropolitan area. The Council helps its member communities plan in the areas of land use, environmental quality, historic preservation, solid waste, hazardous materials, air quality, housing, and economic development.

The preparation of this document was financially assisted by the cities and towns of the MAPC region and through a grant from the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

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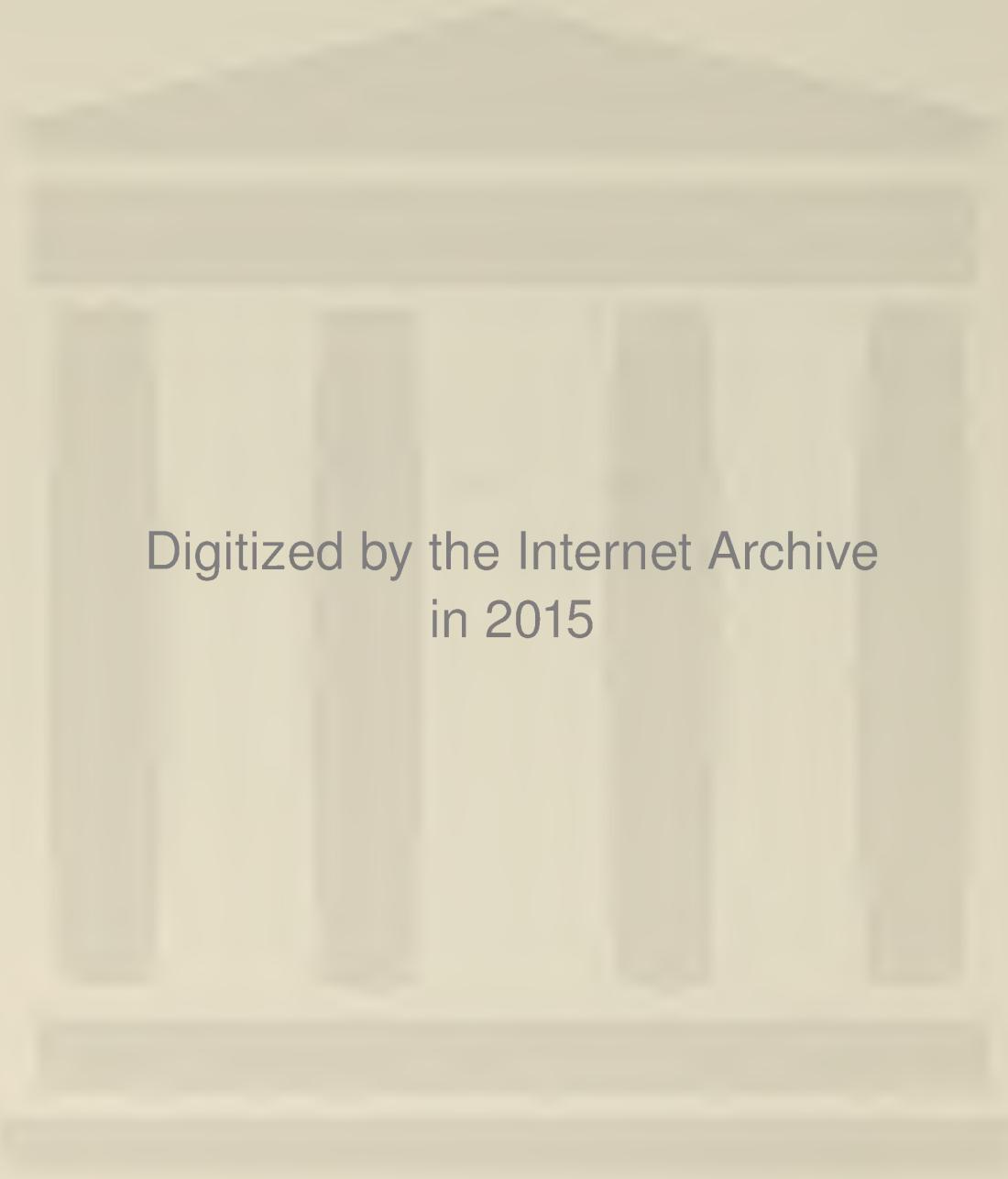
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INTRODUCTION

The preservation of a community's historic resources is not always considered a priority by townspeople, but it is historic resources that give our New England communities their character, their sense of time and place, and in part their quality of life. After all, there are certain hardships that must be borne in living in New England. It is more expensive than practically any other part of the US; fuel, food, rent, and heat are all costly and salaries are relatively low. But people live here gladly. Beyond our four distinct seasons, the nearby ocean, and the cultural diversity, this area's heritage is what makes New England special. Historic buildings and sites are one of our important links with the past that should be protected if the quality of life in this region is to remain high.

Over the last 15 years the historic-preservation movement has gained nationwide recognition. Media attention has been devoted to the back-to-the-city phenomenon, and such phrases as "adaptive reuse" and "building rehab" have become familiar to thousands. The preservation movement has successfully shown that the rehabilitation and reuse of buildings are healthy for American cities and towns, both for their character and for their economic revitalization. It has been proven that, even individually, the reuse of old buildings costs less than new construction and, since it requires more energy to demolish and rebuild a new structure than to rehabilitate an old one, is more energy-efficient. Furthermore, the tax benefits from the preservation of buildings have been an inducement to more and more owners to rehab instead of demolish.

As cities mature, development pressures cause vacant lands to be built up. This demand for new space puts pressure on owners of historic properties to sell or redevelop, especially in urban areas, where sites in prime downtown locations may go through as many as three buildings in less than a hundred years.* If a community intends to retain its historic character and that elusive quality of life, it must make planning for historic preservation a component of its normal planning. This means that residents, members of local historical commissions and societies, planners, and elected officials must reach a consensus of what in a town is worthy of preservation, and must take steps to see that it is preserved.

The first step for communities in planning for preservation is to complete the historic-resources inventory or survey, which identifies buildings, neighborhoods, and sometimes other features such as open space or vistas. For a community like Framingham, which has completed its survey, the next step is to define in detail what is especially worthy of preservation. To do this, it is important for people to realize what resources they have. Hence this document. It's intended to generate the reader's interest in looking more closely at surroundings, to make you think about what has been there before you. What kind of people built these buildings? What did they do for a living? What kind of techniques and materials were used? If you ask yourself these questions, perhaps you can better decide what buildings are worth saving.

* Historic Preservation in California, Stanford Environmental Law Society, p. 9.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY*

Framingham's first non-native settler was John Stone, who came to the Saxonville area in 1647. Twelve years later he erected a grist mill on the falls at Saxonville. Soon after, other villages began springing up along the Sudbury River, as people moved west from Boston, Watertown, Salem, and other early settlements. None of these early river settlements dominated; each maintained its identity until 1701, when the town meetinghouse was built at a compromise location near Framingham Center. Agriculture and grazing were the basis of the local economy through much of the colonial period, though by 1760 there were eight mills (grist and saw) and one iron forge in operation.

Early-colonial highways were still in place during the Federal Period (1775-1830) and by 1812 had been augmented by two major turnpikes, the Boston and Worcester Turnpike (Route 9) and the Hartford Turnpike (Route 135), through South Framingham. In this era Saxonville continued to develop as a mill village. In fact, some worker housing still remains from 1825-'35. Framingham Center evolved as the civic center, with a good-quality residential area, and South Framingham grew as a turnpike center and, after 1834, as an important railroad junction.

Early manufacturing companies were textile mills, such as the Saxon Woolen Mills on the Sudbury River, in 1824, and the Framingham Manufacturing Company on Cochituate Brook, in 1830. The location of the railroad through South Framingham caused that area to develop as a major industrial center (and residential and commercial center as well). Within a few years Framingham's textile mills were joined by the shoe and boot industry, straw-plaiting factories, and the rubber-coating (cloth and footwear) industry. Several buildings from this period still stand, including the T.L. Barber straw works (1865), on Park Street, and the Gossamer Rubber Co. building (1877), on Waverly Street. Another rubber company, the Para Rubber Shoe Company, whose factory is now owned by the Dennison Manufacturing Co., attracted many more employees. In the period 1875-1890, the population of South Framingham nearly doubled.

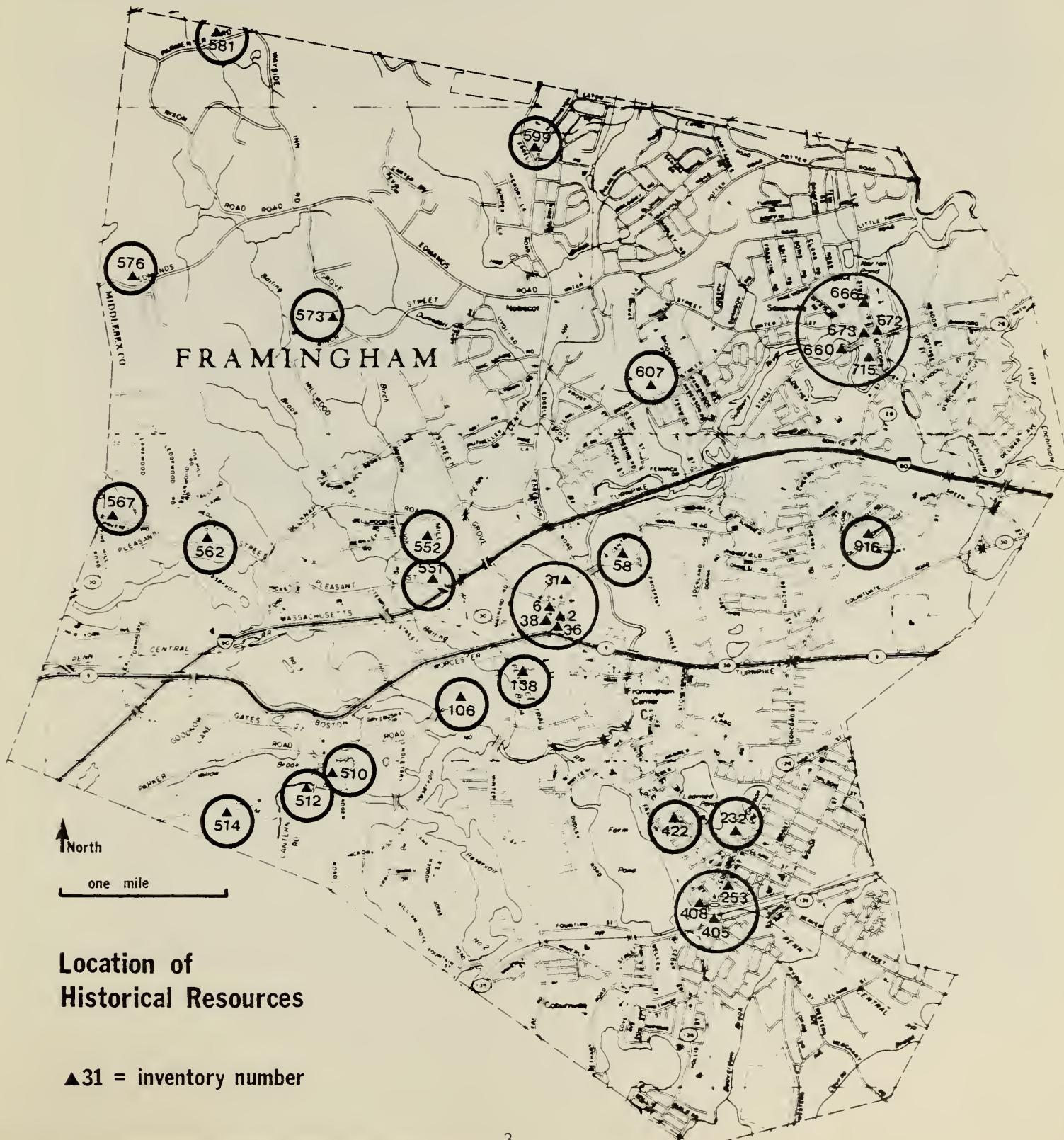
Throughout most of the mid- to late 19th century, Framingham was considered a leader in architectural taste, particularly because two nationally recognized architects, Alexander Esty and W. Frank Hurd, lived and worked there. It was also during this period that one of the town's most architecturally significant buildings was constructed (1883-'85) — the H.H. Richardson-designed railroad station, on Waverly Street.

In the early-modern period, growth continued to be centered at South Framingham. Older industries such as straw, rubber, and textiles died out and were replaced. The most recent development, and one that changed the face of the town, has been the post-1945 suburbanization, which obscured the old patterns of development and in many areas covered up the "history" of the town.

* Adapted from the Massachusetts Historical Commission's Reconnaissance Survey Report on Framingham, February 1980.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

The buildings described on the following pages are but a sampling of the buildings in town of historical or architectural significance. There are dozens more that could have been used in their place. Each of the buildings mentioned here is one of the more than 400 listed in the historic-resources inventory for the town of Framingham, which is on file with the Framingham Planning Department, Framingham Historical Commission, Framingham Library, and the Massachusetts Historical Commission.



SOUTH FRAMINGHAM (DOWNTOWN)

The village of South Framingham became destined to be the town's commercial and civic center when, in 1834, the Boston and Maine Railroad was constructed through the village.



MHC #405

Framingham Railroad Station (circa 1900)
443 Waverly Street

The granite-block Framingham railroad station was designed by the internationally known architect Henry Hobson Richardson. It was completed in 1885. At that time, more than 100 trains a day passed through the station. The building is one of two in Framingham on the National Register of Historic Places.

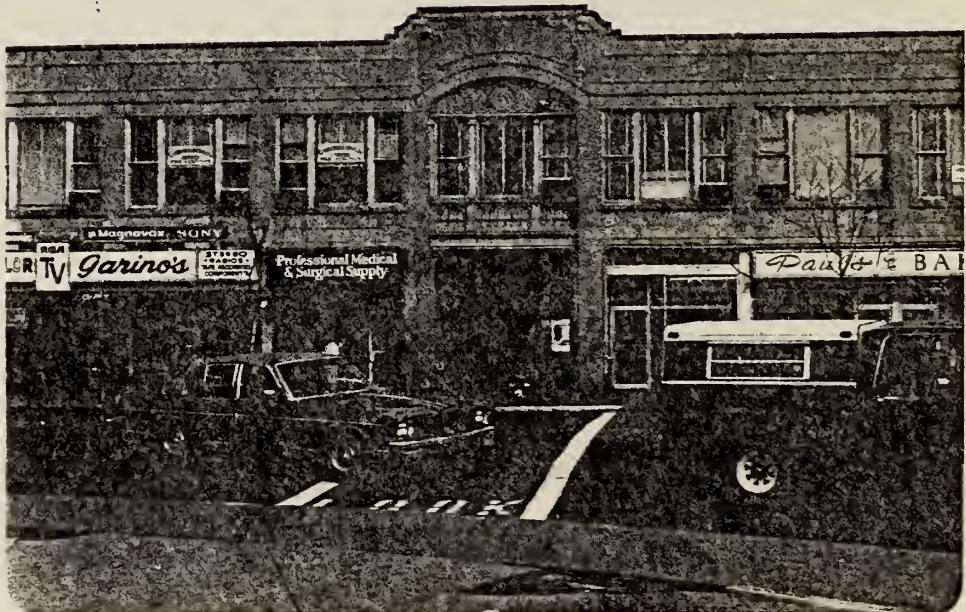


This building, constructed between 1872 and 1875, was built by Curtis Barber for the manufacture of straw bonnets, one of the early industries of the town. In the early 20th century the factory was known as the Wallace Nutting Factory and was used for the manufacture of antique-furniture reproductions. The building has been altered, but still retains its basic form and some of its original details, such as roof brackets and second-floor windows.

MHC #408

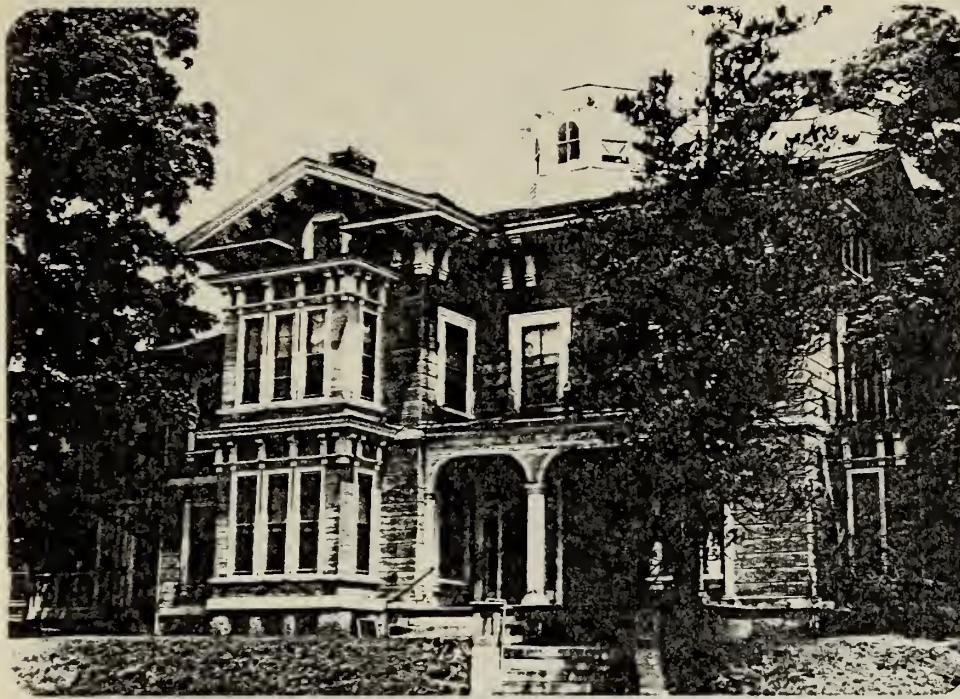
Wallace Nutting Factory
46 Park Street

This Classic Revival building, constructed in 1928, forms part of the continuous commercial wall of the major square in Framingham. Its unique feature is an enclosed, naturally lighted central arcade, with shops on each side.



MHC #253

The Arcade Building
139-163 Concord Street



MHC #232

Oliver Bennett House
25 Elizabeth Circle

This mansion was built in 1858-'59 for Oliver Bennett, a shoe manufacturer from St. Louis. The building's exterior has remained relatively unchanged over the years, preserving the building's status as perhaps the town's foremost example of Italianate architecture.

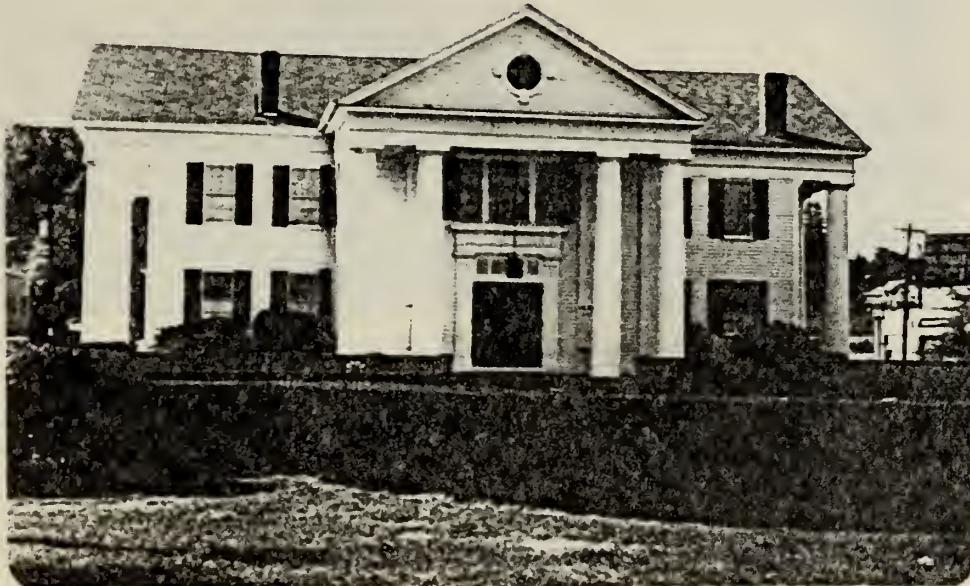


MHC #422

Justus R. Kennedy House
264 Union Avenue

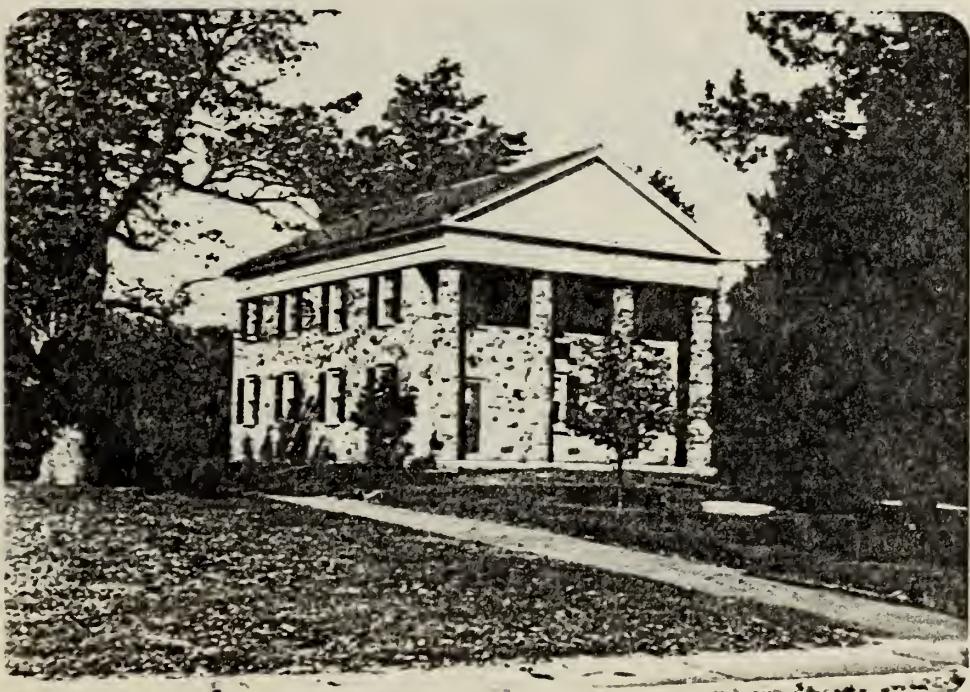
FRAMINGHAM CENTRE

Framingham Centre was the town's civic center from 1701 until 1926, when a new town hall was built at South Framingham. The area surrounding the old town hall is now part of a local historic district. Within the district, and even beyond its boundaries, are located many fine old residences constructed in the 19th century.



MHC #6

Village Hall
Oak Street



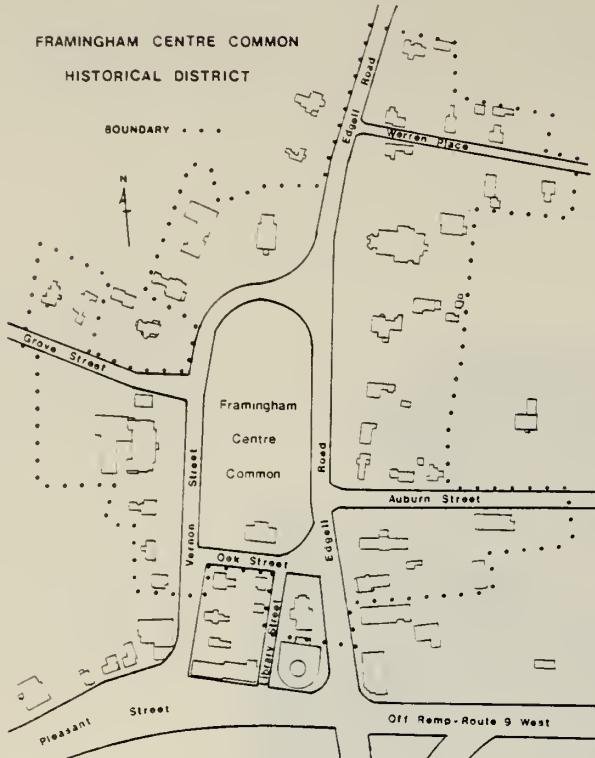
MHC #2

Framingham Academy
14 Vernon Street

This building was built in 1834 to serve as town offices and schoolhouse. Its style is Greek Revival and its dominant features are the four Doric columns on each of three porticoes. The structure is in good condition and is made available by the town for public and private functions.

The stone exterior of this building makes it one of the more unusual buildings in Framingham. It was built in 1837 to replace an earlier school building. It continued to be used as a school until 1916, when the adjacent Jonathan Maynard School was built. It is now used as a museum for town artifacts belonging to the Framingham Historical and Natural History Society.

The Boundaries of the Centre Common Historical District



The Framingham Centre Common Historical District and the Historic District Commission were established by town meeting on May 10, 1978. Certain types of construction or building alterations within the district must be approved by the District Commission.

This outstanding cottage was built by John Clark between 1859 and 1860. Clark was the Framingham postmaster from 1853 to 1861. His house is in Gothic Revival style and its most interesting features are the steep gable roof, jigsaw bargeboard trim, pointed dormer windows, and the arched doorway. Each arch displays an unusual keystone of a single carved oak leaf.



MHC #36

John Clark House
12 Library Street



This bracketed commercial block has survived the 20th century fairly well. Though alterations have been made to the first-floor storefronts, the second-floor exterior appears to be original. The building was constructed between 1832 and 1850 and is still in use.

MHC #38

Wight's Block
931 Worcester Road



SAXONVILLE

This village is where Framingham's first settler, John Stone, established his mill, in 1659. That mill was the first of a long line of mill operations at the site that were an important part of the local economy for over three hundred years. In addition to the mill complex on the falls at Saxonville, there are other buildings in the area of historic or architectural significance. The four buildings shown on this page and the next, in fact, predate all of the remaining mill-factory buildings, since the factory was reconstructed after a fire in the late 19th century.

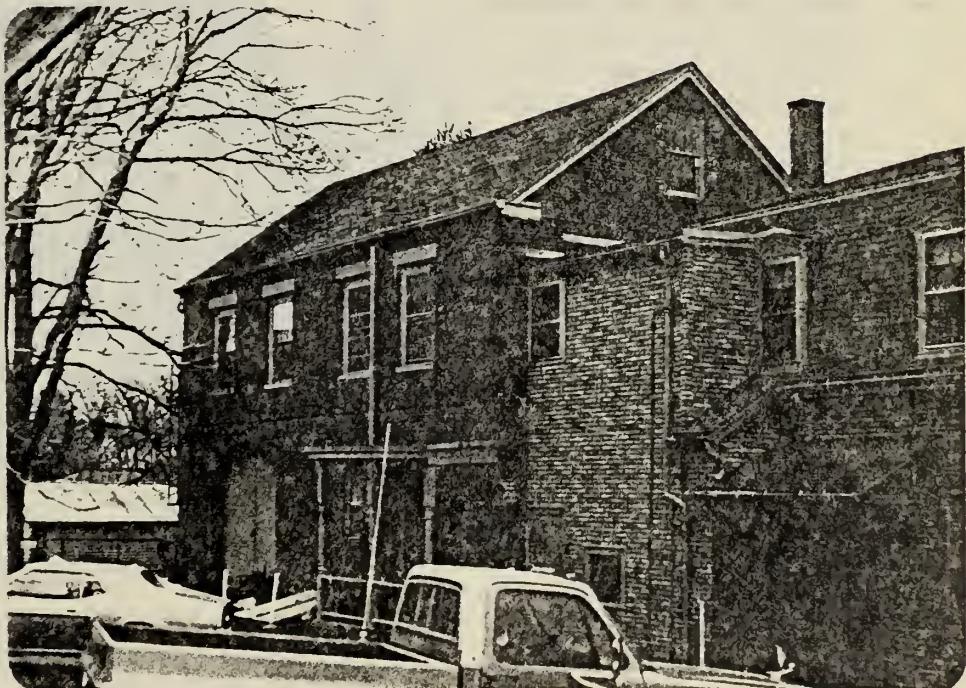


Athenaeum Hall, now used as a veterans' meeting place, was built in 1834 as a meeting hall. Its style is Grecian Doric, with a temple front of four columns. The building's exterior is basically unaltered with the exception of a bracketed entry porch on the Watson Place side of the structure. (The cupola in the photo is from the fire station behind the hall.)

MHC #715

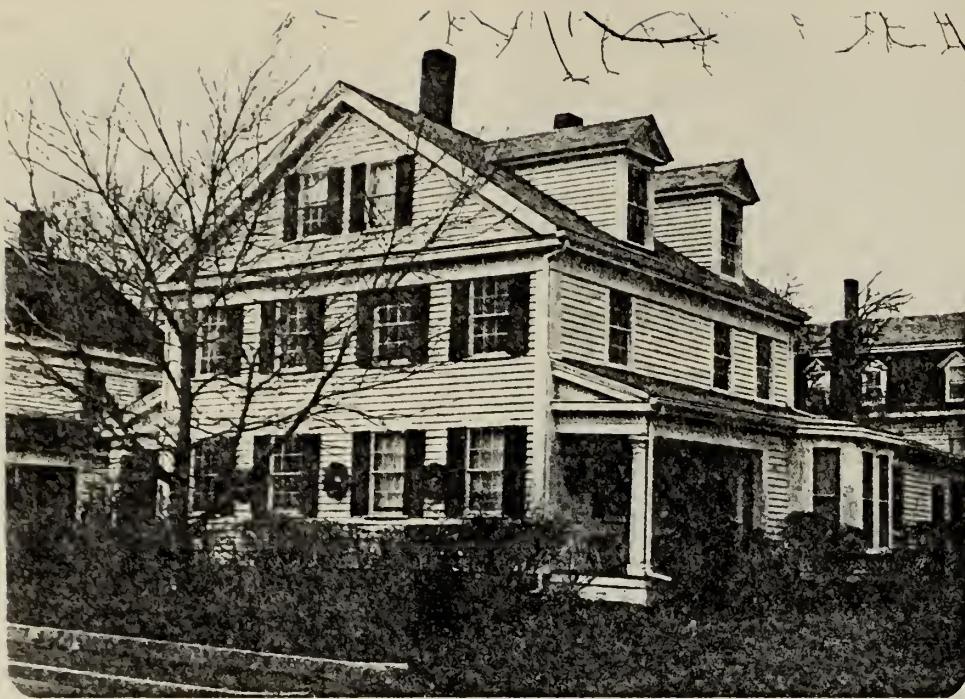
Athenaeum Hall
1572 Concord Street

The Patruno Apartments belong in the "rare find" category, since this building is one of the few remaining pre-Civil War brick buildings in Framingham. Particularly interesting features of the building are the arched doorway, probably wide enough for a wagon, and the star-shaped tie rods that help hold the building together and also serve as ornamentation. The building probably had a commercial or industrial use, possibly as a shoe store, since one is indicated on the Saxonville Atlas Map. The building has had an addition grafted onto the street side of it, but when viewed close-up, it retains its distinctive 19th-century character.



MHC #672

The Patruno Apartments
7 Elm Street (rear)



This building is one of four originally identical Greek Revival double houses in a row along Central Street. Each has its gable end facing the street, with entry to each residence made through "side" porches. Each is largely intact. Based upon the architectural styles of these homes and references found on early Atlas maps of Saxonville, the buildings were most likely built by the New England Worsted Company of Lowell, established in Saxonville in 1837.

Moore Residence
61 Central Street

MHC #660

The Fuller House is, aside from the mills, the focal point of Saxonville Square. The building is constructed in the Second Empire style with an imposing mansard roof and elaborate exterior trim. The storefronts that were a feature in the original design of the building have been remodeled, but this is the only major change to the building. It was constructed in the 1870s.



MHC #673

Luther F. Fuller House
1-5 Central Street



The Goodwin House was constructed between 1872 and 1895. It is a fine example of the Queen Anne Style and has as its distinctive features a wraparound porch and fish-scale shingles.

MHC #666

The Goodwin House
71 Elm Street



BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY ALEXANDER RICE ESTY

Alexander Rice Esty (1826-1881) was a nationally known architect who was born in Framingham and lived there all his life, serving as a selectman and state representative. Esty designed scores of public buildings, primarily schools and churches, throughout the Northeast and is probably best-known for his work on the US Capitol building, in Washington DC. A church and several of his residential designs are still extant in Framingham.



MHC #106

David Fisk House
21 Salem End Lane

The David Fisk House is believed to be the first Esty design that was actually built. This design shows Esty's preference for the Italianate style, with its bracketed cornice, but the building is also transitional, because it incorporates such Greek Revival elements as the window and porch detail. The estimated construction date is 1848-49.

Alexander Esty, a member of the St. John's parish, designed this church in 1870. Its most striking feature is the fine stone exterior. Also of note are the stained-glass windows donated by various classes of Framingham State College. Over the years the church served several different denominations; it was purchased by Framingham State College in 1969. There have been few alterations to the structure and it remains in good condition.



MHC #138

St. John's Episcopal Church
Maynard Road



William Mellon House
848 Central Street

MHC #58

The William Mellon House (1865) remains a well-preserved example of an L-shaped Italianate house. The exterior has not suffered any major changes, although some changes have been made to the entry porch and the front bay windows. The house was designed by Esty for William Mellon, of whom little is known. Mellon's house exhibits the distinctive characteristics of an Esty building such as the elliptical-arch entrance and the frieze below the eaves' brackets. The building exemplifies the evolution of Esty's style, and architectural style in general, from the Greek and Colonial Revival to Italianate.

The George Weeks House (1865) and the Moses Ellis House on the following page are more examples of Esty's work in Framingham. The Weeks House remains a largely unaltered example of the restrained Italianate style popularized by Esty.



George Weeks House
122 Edgell Road

MHC #31



The Moses Ellis House, built in 1866 as a residence, is now used as a business establishment. It has an elliptically arched entrance found on many Esty buildings.

MHC #551

Moses Ellis House
291 Pleasant Street



HISTORIC STRUCTURES THROUGHOUT THE TOWN

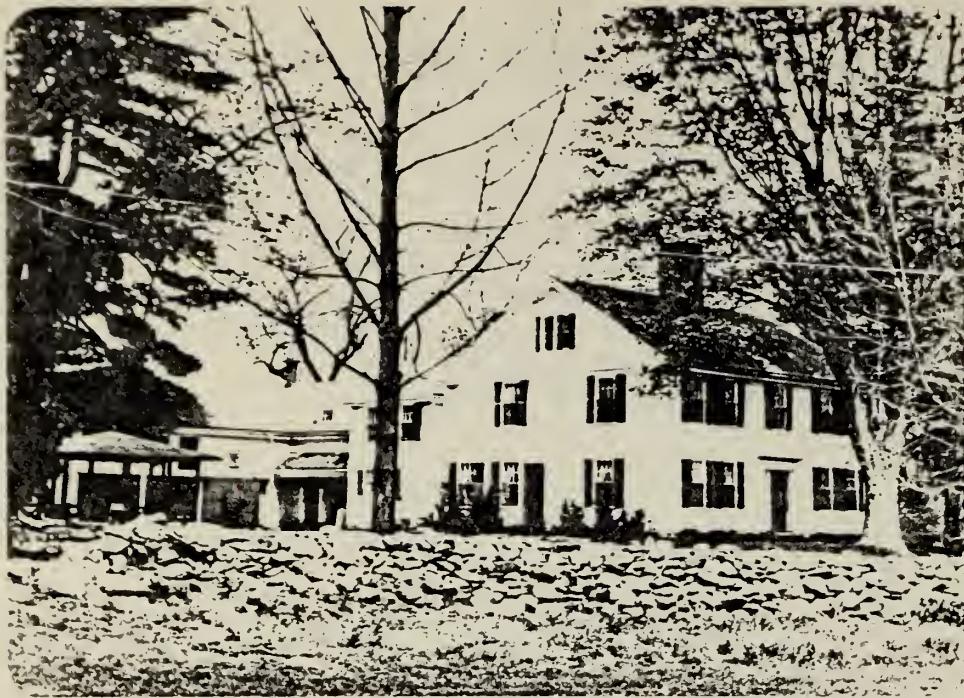
Although they may not be immediately recognizable, buildings with historical or architectural significance may be found in many areas of Framingham. In some cases these structures are hidden from view by overgrown vegetation or are surrounded by residential subdivisions or commercial areas. Their relative obscurity does not necessarily make the buildings less historically or architecturally important; in fact, they are as worthy of preservation as any of the buildings previously mentioned. Some of these structures actually may have lasted longer because they are not visible from a public road or are not along major routes and subject to commercial pressures.



A working farm in the early to mid 19th century owned by Josiah Clayes, this Federal-style farmhouse became a country-gentleman's estate by the early 20th century. The farmhouse was enlarged and remodeled in the Colonial Revival style. A cottage and three barns are part of the farm complex.

MHC #510

United Church of Christ Conference Center
Badger Road and Salem End Road



MHC #512

Peter and Sarah Clayes's Home
657 Salem End Road

Peter and Sarah Clayes were refugees from the Salem witch trials. (In fact, Sarah Clayes escaped from the Ipswich jail while awaiting trial as a witch.) They came to the Salem End area and built a house that probably was originally a saltbox. Some of the 17th-century details of that earlier house are still present in this one, despite alterations in each of the following centuries.

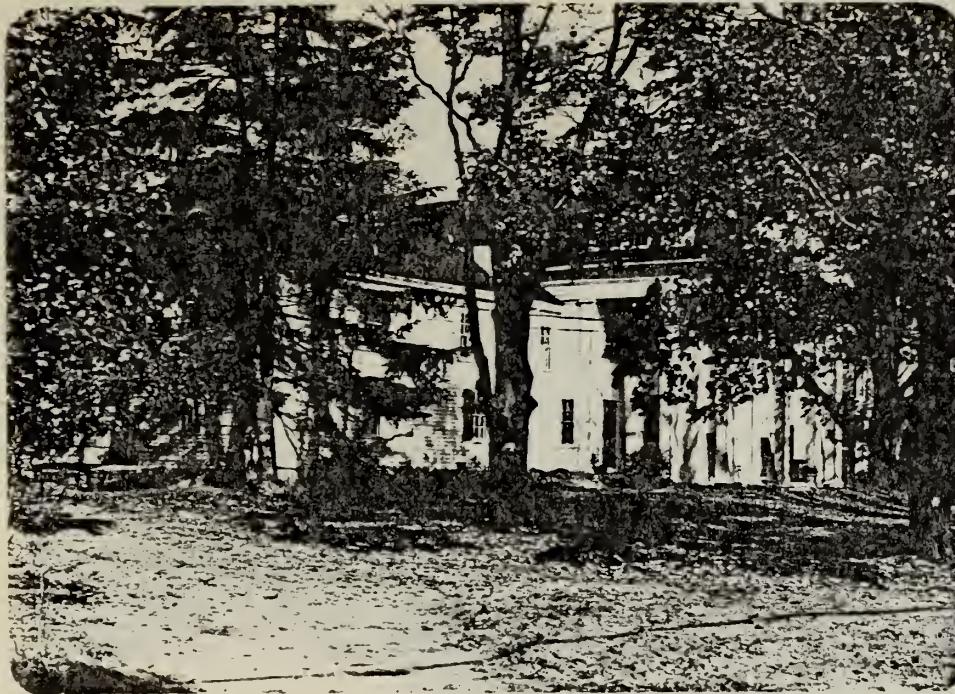
The house is Colonial in style, with both Georgian and Federal additions. According to legend, a hidden interior room of the house shielded residents from Indians and later sheltered runaway slaves as part of the Underground Railroad.

The Nurse Homestead is a Georgian-style house two rooms deep. It has the central chimney characteristic of 18th-century houses but also some 20th-century additions such as aluminum siding. The house is on property settled by John Nurse in 1696 or 1697. The house remained in the Nurse family until well into the 19th century.



MHC #514

Nurse Homestead
890 Salem End Road



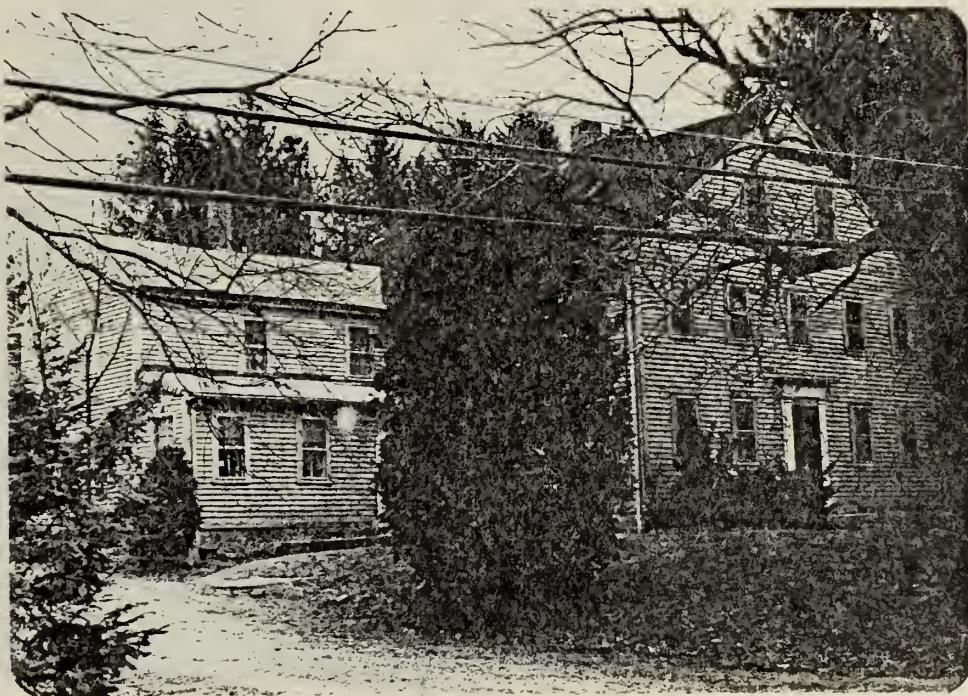
This Greek Revival was built in 1853, with other additions made throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. Addison Belknap bought the property in 1840 and it remained in his family until the turn of the century.

MHC #567

Addison Belknap House
35 Waveney Road

Now apartments, this structure was originally the residence of Onesimus Cole. Cole probably built the house between 1794 and 1805. What makes the house distinctive aside from its age is the fact that the gable end of the house is the main facade, with the entrance and nine windows there.

Such a design was not that unusual in later Greek Revival houses, but in the Federal period, when this house was built, it was. In 1832 the house and grounds were sold to the town, hence the "Town Farm" label.



MHC #562

Framingham Town Farm
907 Pleasant Street



MHC #552

Charles W. Burchard House
110 Mill Street

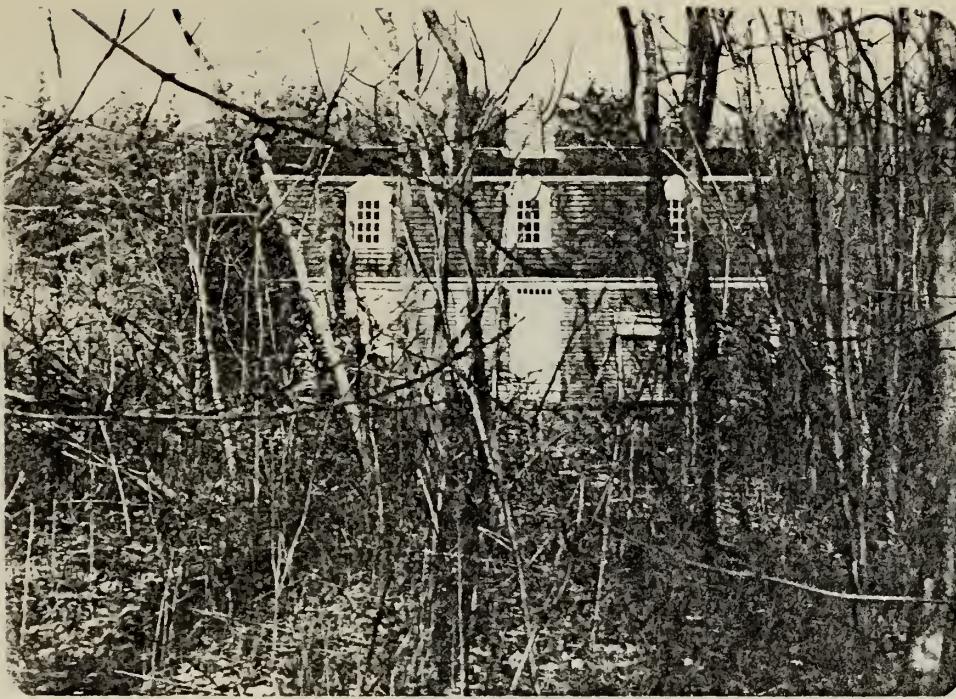
The Burchard House is a Federal Revival house built between 1832 and 1872, with additions circa 1900. It is part of a largely intact estate, one of the few remaining in the town. The estate has several outbuildings, including a cluster of Colonial Revival cottages across the street, which may have been the living quarters of the estate's hired help.

The Trowbridge House is an 1870s farmhouse with a distinctive projecting pavilion on its southern side. Adjacent to the house is a 19th-century barn in excellent condition. The two structures together are an excellent example of what a late-19th-century farm setting was like.



MHC #573

George A. Trowbridge House
886 Grove Street



MHC #581

Amos Parmenter House
11 Parmenter Road

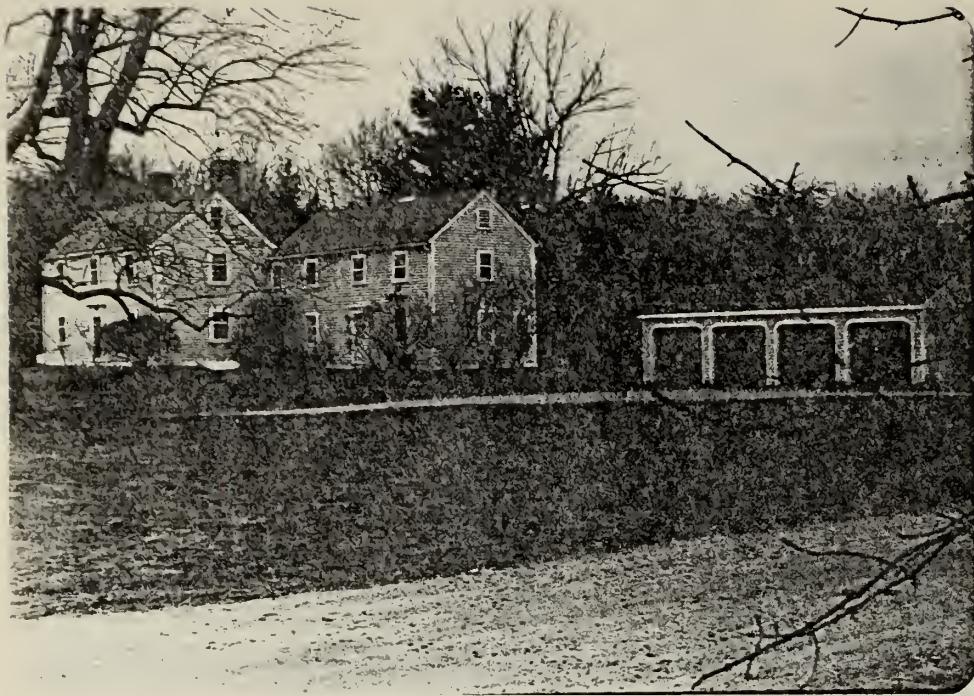
This Georgian house was probably built in the late 18th century by Amos Parmenter. Though difficult to see from the road, the house has the central chimney stack typical of the early-colonial dwellings. The site, in the northwest part of Framingham, was bought by the sons of George Parmenter in April of 1709. The house remained in the family until the 19th century.

This is a fine example of a Federal-style residence and perhaps the best surviving brick house of the Federal period left in Framingham. Many early-19th-century details survive, such as the fixed louvered shutters on the east end of the house. Though this house was not constructed until the early 19th century, the Eaton family had lived in this area since 1705.



MHC #599

George W. Eaton House
1231 Edgell Road



Deacon Peter Balch came to Framingham in 1790 and lived on this property, though it is not known if he actually built this house. The Georgian-style house appears to be two separate structures joined at a corner. It is estimated that it was constructed before 1755. According to legend, a barn on the site (which burned this century) was where General Knox quartered the oxen of his cannon train on their way from Fort Ticonderoga to Boston, during the Revolution.

MHC #607

Deacon Balch House
281 Brook Street

This is one of five mile markers (miles 20-24) erected along the route of the Old Connecticut Path and the old road to Worcester. The markers were erected under the direction of Benjamin Franklin, in 1768, when he was postmaster general of the Colonies. The stone was inscribed with the date and the distance from Boston, in this case 21 miles. Though the markers assisted travellers, their primary use was in determining postal rates by mileage.



MHC #916

Mile Marker
328 Old Connecticut Path

APPENDIX 1

FRAMINGHAM CULTURAL-RESOURCE SURVEY PROJECT

Framingham Planning Department
March 1980

Description of Project

The purpose of the Framingham Cultural-Resource Survey Project was to complete a comprehensive survey of cultural resources in the Town of Framingham in accordance with the guidelines established by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) for Community Survey Projects. There had been several independent efforts undertaken to identify, study and preserve buildings and places of significance in Framingham's history prior to this project. This project has incorporated these efforts into a comprehensive inventory of Framingham's cultural resources and provided a solid base from which to further develop and protect these resources in the community.

Methodology

An architectural historian was hired to identify all buildings and structures in Framingham with architectural significance or historical importance in the development of the town. The historian identified the building or structure, estimated its construction date, and wrote a description of its architectural/historical significance. The information was then turned over to the Framingham Planning Department staff and volunteers, who were responsible for completing all additional information necessary for the buildings and structures to be listed on the inventory forms of the Massachusetts Historical Commission.

As a result of the project, MHC inventory forms were prepared or revised for 15 areas, 392 buildings, 16 structures and monuments, and one cemetery; an inventory numbering system was developed; and a base map showing all inventoried properties was prepared. The inventory covered the entire Town, except for recent subdivisions north of the Massachusetts Turnpike; and all periods of Framingham's development, from Indian habitation through 1979. Time and funding did not allow the consultant to search all post-WW II subdivisions north of the Massachusetts Turnpike; however, all main roads in this area were searched.

The project has provided a base inventory of Framingham's cultural resources. Some significant properties may have been missed and will be added as they are discovered. Also, much research still can be done on individual properties to fill in historical details.

Copies of the inventory forms are on file with the Massachusetts Historical Commission, the Framingham Planning Department, the Framingham Historical Commission, the Framingham Historical and Natural History Society, and the Framingham Public Library.

Properties Inventoried as Part of Framingham's Cultural Resources Inventory

Framingham Planning Department, March 1980

Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number
- Adams Road (Linsley Hall, FSC)	136	24 Birch Road	678	11-13 Chestnut Street	670
14 Adams Road	133	*- Bishop Street (Dennison Power Plant)	237	22-24 Chestnut Street	669
36 Adams Road	132	- Bodman Place	Area G	40 Chubb Road	67
42 Adams Road	137	14 Brigham Road	207	***- Church Green off Pleasant Street (First Baptist Church)	40
43 Adams Road	131	*281 Brook Street	607		
15 Alexander Street	307	- Brook Street (Walsh Jr. High School)	608	*5 Church Street	129
25-27 Alexander Street	308	46-56 Cedar Street	360	15 Clark Street	241
*40-44 Alexander Street	309	99 Cedar Street	361	33 Clark Street	240
51 Alexander Street	310	*10-28 Centennial Place	661	2 Clinton Avenue	435
52-54 Alexander Street	311	*11-5 Central Street	673	*58 Clinton Street	243
65 Alexander Street	312	- Central Street (Saxooville Mill Dam)	913	- Clinton Street (St. Stephens School)	242
68-70 Arlington Street	318	59-61 Central Street	660	*near 40 Cochltuate Road (22 mle stone)	902
2 Auburn Street	19	62 Central Street	718	7 Conant Road	363
4 Auburn Street	20	63-65 Central Street	659	35 Concord Street (Salvation Army)	256
5 Auburn Street	21	67 Central Street	658	- Concord Street (Town Common)	Area E
10 Auburn Street	33	71-73 Central Street	657	*74-80 Concord Street	411
- Badger Road at Salem End Road	510	74 Central Street	719	100 Concord Street	412
*- Badger Road at Salem End Road	511	83 Central Street	656	*109 Concord Street	254
61 Barber Road	123	112 Central Street	720	*139 Concord Street	253
*16 Beech Street	415	*151 Central Street	655	214 Concord Street	231
23-25-27 Beech Street	416	177 Central Street	654	306 Concord Street	235
88 Beech Street	221	236 Central Street	721	412 Concord Street	202
*37 Belknap Road	554	272 Central Street	722	456 Concord Street	161
*85 Belknap Road	555	331 Central Street	653	693 Concord Street	160
*147 Belknap Road	556	349 Central Street	652	*1242 Concord Street	725
*161 Belknap Road	557	591 Central Street	65	1452 Concord Street	726
261 Belknap Road	558	671 Central Street	64	*1456 Concord Street	727
655 Belknap Road	559	*848 Central Street	58	1555 Concord Street	711

Properties Inventoried - continued

Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number
1558-60 Concord Street	712	63 Edgell Road	12	- Edwards Street (Edwards Congregational Church)	665
1564 Concord Street	713	65 Edgell Road	11	- Edwards Street (Receiving Tomb)	912
1568-70 Concord Street	714	87 Edgell Road	10	*25 Elizabeth Circle	232
*1572 Concord Street (Athenaeum Hall)	715	89 Edgell Road	9	rear 7 Elm Street	672
c.1602 Concord Street	Area 0	110 Edgell Road	30	8-10 Elm Street	671
1-3 Concord Terrace	233	*122 Edgell Road	31	15 Elm Street	668
2 Concord Terrace	234	125 Edgell Road	16	60 Elm Street	667
*28 Cottage Street	706	129 Edgell Road	17	71 Elm Street	666
59 Cottage Street	707	151 Edgell Road	18	125 Elm Street	664
65 Cottage Street	708	248 Edgell Road	57	- Elm Street (Cameron Middle School)	663
*77 Cottage Street	709	470 Edgell Road	605	- Fay Road (Roosevelt School)	364
23-25 Danforth Court	710	*730 Edgell Road	603	- Flag Drive Ext. (Louis W. Farley Middle School)	159
27-39 Danforth Court	674	*804 Edgell Road	602	5 Forest Avenue	212
- Danforth Street (Danforth St. Bridge)	914	*1231 Edgell Road	599	59 Fountain Street	403
3 Deloss Street	419	49 Edmands Road	600	- Franklin Street (Park Street Baptist Church)	407
24 Deloss Street	418	152 Edmands Road	596	- Franklin Street (U.S. Post Office)	409
84 Dennison Avenue	203	177 Edmands Road	595	69 Franklin Street	414
92 Dennison Avenue	204	187 Edmands Road	594	317 Franklin Street	428
99 Dennison Avenue	205	200 Edmands Road	593	494 Franklin Street	151
rear 120 Dennison Avenue (Pay Shack)	206	271 Edmands Road	591	17-19 Frederick Street	252
- Dudley Road (Barbieri Middle School)	402	384 Edmands Road	590	40-42 Frederick Street	247
*- Dudley Road (Sudbury Aqueduct Pump Station)	430	*463 Edmands Road	589	45 Frederick Street	248
12-14 Eames Street	314	495 Edmands Road	588	46-48 Frederick Street	251
36 Eames Street	313	618 Edmands Road	586	50-52 Frederick Street	250
41 Eden Street	211	c.639 Edmands Road	587	26 Freeman Street	249
135 Edgebrook Road	606	689 Edmands Road	585	- Gates Street at Country Club Lane	517
35 Edgell Road	15	841 Edmands Road	579	- Gates Street at Country Club Lane	518
39 Edgell Road	14	*881 Edmands Road (Barn)	577	15 George Street	327
61 Edgell Road	13	*881 Edmands Road	578		
		*1147 Edmands Road	576		

Properties Inventoried - continued

Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number
38 Gilbert Street	352	59 Howard Street	406	- Main Street at Union Ave. (War Statue)	905
72 Grant Street	239	*300 Howard Street	238	- Main Street at Union Ave. (23 Mile Stone)	904
31 Grove Street	24	11 Howe Street	201	55 Main Street	149
33 Grove Street	25	75-81 Irving Street	320	- Main Street (Old Burial Ground)	800
*- Grove Street (Edgell Grove Cemetery Gates)	901	101 Irving Street	319	68 Main Street	154
*- Grove Street (Edgell Grove Cemetery Chapel)	56	364 Irving Street	304	72 Main Street	155
873 Grove Street	572	62 Kellogg Street	59	73 Main Street	156
*886 Grove Street	573	18 Kendall Avenue	303	*- Main Street (Bridge)	903
949 Grove Street	574	21 Kendall Lane	302	79 Main Street	158
1060 Grove Street	Area M	25 Kendall Lane	301	43 Maple Street	150
1065 Grove Street	575	86 Kendall Street	255	150 Maple Street	121
19 Hamilton Street	704	8 Lanes End	502	c.172 Maple Street	120
63 Harrington Road	598	184 Lawrence Street	236	225 Maple Street	119
*71 Harrington Road	597	49 Lexington Street (Central Library)	226	3 Mayhew Street	111
24 Hayes Street	355	- Library Street (Old Library)	3	1 Maynard Road	130
34-36 Hayes Street	356	*12 Library Street	36	- Maynard Road at Church Street	138
38 Hayes Street	357	52-54 Lincoln Street	225	- Maynard Road at Salem End Road (Fountain)	906
- Hemenway Road (Garden-in the Woods) Area N		94 Lincoln Street	222	420 Melrose Street	
67 Henry Street	224	140 Lincoln Street	220	*14 Melrose Street	
68 Henry Street	223	145 Lincoln Street	219	24 Melrose Street	
33-35 Highland Street	359	147 Lincoln Street	218	*110 Mill Street	
36-38 Highland Street	358	19 Linden Street	427	198 Mill Street	
*160 Hollis Street	322	28-30 Linden Street	426	*15-17 Milton Street	
180-208 Hollis Street		- Loring Drive (Mass. Correctional Institute)	Area H	- Morse Road at Murray Hill Road	
181 Hollis Street	323	21 Main Street	144	265 Mt. Wayte Avenue	431
c.294 Hollis Street	354	22-24 Main Street	146	320 Mt. Wayte Avenue	437
308 Hollis Street	324	25 Main Street	145	324 Mt. Wayte Avenue	438
343 Hollis Street	325	13 Main Street	147	354 Mt. Wayte Avenue	439
	353	39 Main Street	148	73 Mt. Wayte Avenue	152
	326	100 The Mountain Road		100 The Mountain Road	521

Properties Inventoried - continued

<u>Inventory Number</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Inventory Number</u>	<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Inventory Number</u>	<u>Street Address</u>
29 Nelson Street	213	*Off Pine Hill Road (Weston Aqueduct Siphon Chamber)	568	-	Potter Road at Wayland line (Old Stone Bridge)
25 Newbury Street	71	77 Pine Lane	604	*Off Potter Road (Watson Aqueduct Siphon Chamber)	651
152 Newbury Street	72				
163 Newbury Street	73	*41 Pleasant Street	42	14-16 Pratt Street	317
185 Newbury Street	74	*48 Pleasant Street	41	39 Pratt Street	316
1 Newton Park Road	434	*64 Pleasant Street	43	43 Pratt Street	315
8 Newton Park Road	433	*79 Pleasant Street	44	100 Prospect Street	60
10 Newton Park Road	432	*89 Pleasant Street	45	165 Prospect Street	61
12-16 Newton Place	429	*108 Pleasant Street	46	217 Prospect Street	Area B
20 Nipmuc Road	351	*113 Pleasant Street	47	300 Prospect Street	62
*15 Nixon Road	580	*120 Pleasant Street	48	305-309 Prospect Street	63
88 Normal Hill Road	122	*138 Pleasant Street	49	17 Raymond Street	215
- Oak Street (Civil War Statue)	900	*154 Pleasant Street	50	41 Raymond Street	216
- Oak Street (Village Hall)	2	*169 Pleasant Street	52	139 Russell Road	118
1 Old Connecticut Path	70	*176 Pleasant Street	51	*21 Salem End Lane	106
144 Old Connecticut Path	69	*187 Pleasant Street	53	13 Salem End Road	112
near 328 Old Connecticut Path (21 Mile Stone)	916	*200 Pleasant Street	54	101 Salem End Road	109
350 Old Connecticut Path	731	*201 Pleasant Street	55	139 Salem End Road	108
500 Old Connecticut Path	728	*- Pleasant Street (24 Mile Stone)	909	149 Salem End Road	107
754 Old Connecticut Path	703	*291 Pleasant Street		*197 Salem End Road	105
- Old Connecticut Path at Hamilton (20 Mile Stone)	915	518 Pleasant Street		*215 Salem End Road	104
1099 Old Connecticut Path	701	*586 Pleasant Street		*222 Salem End Road	102
*36 Park Street	410	*613 Pleasant Street	560	rear 232 Salem End Road (Barn)	103
*46 Park Street	408	*713 Pleasant Street	561	247 Salem End Road	506
11 Parmenter Road	581	*907 Pleasant Street	562	264 Salem End Road	101
- Pearl Street (Freight Office)	Area F	939-59 Pleasant Street	563	322 Salem End Road	507
145 Pennsylvania Avenue	520	939-59 Pleasant Street (Barn)	564	491 Salem End Road	508
		985 Pleasant Street	565	567 Salem End Road	509

Properties Inventoried - continued

Street Address	Inventory Number	Street Address	Inventory Number
*657 Salem End Road	512	63 Summer Street	724
660 Salem End Road	513	78 Summer Street	66
890 Salem End Road	514	15 Torrey Street	245
108 School Street	705	17 Torrey Street	246
214 School Street	702	*1 Union Avenue	230
8 Sherwin Terrace	440	24 Union Avenue	413
9 Sherwin Terrace	441	73 Union Avenue	228
46 Singletary Lane	505	89 Union Avenue	229
100 Singletary Lane	504	121 Union Avenue	227
150 Singletary Lane	503	198 Union Avenue	417
305 Singletary Lane	501	259 Union Avenue	217
98 South Street	306	*264 Union Avenue	422
10 & 20 Speen Street	729	284 Union Avenue	423
160 Speen Street	730	288-290 Union Avenue	424
9 State Street	134	302 Union Avenue	425
23 State Street	135	335 Union Avenue	214
- State Street (May Hall-FSC)	141	- Union Avenue (Bridge over Sudbury River)	907
- State Street (Library-FSC)	142	587 Union Avenue	153
- State Street (Campus-Center - FSC)	139	110 Upper Gates Road	515
118 State Street	140	*115 Upper Gates Road	516
*132 State Street	128	4 Vailencourt Drive	522
170 State Street	127	31 Valley Road	436
176 State Street	126	6 Vernon Street	22
177 State Street	125	*7-9 Vernon Street	35
185 State Street	124	8 Vernon Street	23
4 Stearns Street	675	12 Vernon Street	5
*37 Stearns Street	676	14 Vernon Street	6
*75 Stearns Street	677	18 Vernon Street	4
*10 Summer Lane	723	20 Vernon Street	34
		24 Vernon Street (First Parish Church)	7
		24 Vernon Street (Parish House)	6
		250 Walnut Street	157
		3 Warren Place	27
		4 Warren Place	26
		8 Warren Place	28
		11 Warren Place	29
		14 Warren Place	32
		11 Warren Road	210
		23 Warren Road	209
		67 Warren Road	208
		2 Water Street	601
		127 Water Street	662
		**- Watson Place (Firehouse)	716
		18 Watson Place	717
		18 Waveney Road	566
		*35 Waveney Road	567
		*Off Waveney Road (Weston Acqueduct Culvert)	910
		410 Waverly Street	321
		**443 Waverly Street	405
		*Off Waverly Street (Farm Pond Gate Chamber)	404
		*885 Waverly Street	Area 1
		971 Waverly Street	401
		1080 Waverly Street	365
		*22 Wayside Inn Road	582
		22 Wayside Inn Road (Barn)	583
		37 Wayside Inn Road	584
		- Western Avenue at Leland Street (W Stone)	908
		- Western Avenue (General Motors Plant)	305

<u>Street Address</u>	<u>Inventory Number</u>
1 Winch Street	569
*2 Winch Street	570
221 Winch Street	571
328 Winch Street	592
*19 Winter Street	110
c.100 Winter Street	113
c.110 Winter Street	114
121-25 Winter Street	115
153 Winter Street	116
163 Winter Street	117
*Off Winter Street (Stearns Reservoir Gatehouse, bridge and dam)	442
325 Winter Street	443
517 Winter Street	444
555 Winter Street	445
*Off Winter Street (Reservoir #2 Gatehouse)	446
- Winthrop Street (Cemetery Chapel)	362
*- Worcester Road (Shoppers World)	75
830 Worcester Road	143
929 Worcester Road	37
*931 Worcester Road	38
945 Worcester Road	39
*Off Worcester Road (Foss Reservoir Gatehouse)	519

APPENDIX 2

THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND HISTORIC DISTRICTING

The federal government has formally advocated the preservation of historic sites since 1906. To date, the most important piece of federal legislation affecting preservation is the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, which created the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register is the official list of the nation's cultural resources worthy of preservation. Listing makes private-property owners eligible for federal grants-in-aid through the state Historic Preservation Officer. It also provides protection through comment by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation on all federal action affecting historic properties. Listings on the National Register are in the form of districts, sites, individual buildings, structures, or objects. Generally, buildings nominated to the National Register must be at least 50 years old, though exceptions can be made. The single most important criterion for listing is significance in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture.

Two new categories eligible for listing on the National Register were recently approved. Interim guidelines published by the National Park Service in June 1977 describe the Thematic Group nomination as "a finite group of resources related to one another in a clearly distinguishable way. They may be related to a single historical person, event, or development force, of one building type or use, or designed by a single architect, or of a single archeological site form...." The thematic group may be spread throughout a county or state, or may be all in one place.

A multiple-resource nomination is generally over a smaller area, with the intention of "identifying through a comprehensive interdisciplinary survey all resources of architectural, historical and archeological significance within the area eligible for National Register listing."

As an alternative to the National Register process, Massachusetts cities and towns, under Chapter 40C, may establish historic districts by a two-thirds vote of their city council or town meeting. The purpose of an historic district is to preserve and protect distinctive characteristics of buildings and sites that are historically or architecturally significant, and to encourage new designs that are compatible with the existing buildings. A local historic-district commission reviews proposed exterior changes to buildings or applications for new construction and rules on the appropriateness of the proposals. There are no provisions in local historic districts for financial support for rehabilitation, nor is there necessarily any protection from adverse effects of federal programs, but if the local district is certified by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting National Register criteria, the local district may be eligible for tax benefits.

The benefits of historic districting for a community may include:

1. re-establishment of a healthy community and reversal of decline and blight;
2. an increase in investor interest in older areas;
3. contribution of a greater tax base through the upgrading of structures;
4. and an increase in city revenues from tourist dollars.

APPENDIX 3

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF LOCAL HISTORY

a - available at Framingham Library.

b - available at Framingham Planning Department, Town Hall.

c - available at Middlesex County Registry of Deeds, in Cambridge.

Books

- (a,b) J.H. Temple, History of Framingham, Massachusetts, Framingham, 1887.
- (a,b) D.H. Hurd, History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Philadelphia, 1890.
- (a) S.A. Drake, History of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, Boston, 1880.
- (a,b) M.E. Dewar and M.J. Gilbert, ed., Framingham Historical Reflections, Framingham, 1974.
- (a) W.R. Cutter, Historic Names and Places and Genealogical and Personal Memoirs: Relating to the Families of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, New York, 1908.
- (a) E.P. Conklin, Middlesex County and Its People, New York, 1927.
- (b) A. Forbes and J.W. Greene, Our First Men, or a Catalogue of the Richest Men of Massachusetts, Boston, 1851.

Maps of the Whole Town

- (a,b) 1699 surveyed by J. Gore, compiled by J.H. Temple (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1794 by Buckminster and Gleason (public buildings & mills)
- (a,b) 1832 by W. Nixon (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1872 by Walling (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1875 by Beers (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1895 (houses with names)
- (c) 1908 (houses with names)

Maps of South Framingham

- (a,b) 1872 by Walling (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1875 by Beers (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1889 by Walker (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1895 (houses with names - 3 maps)
- (a,c) 1903 Sanborn Insurance Maps (buildings to scale)
- (c) 1908 (houses with names)
- (b,c) 1915 Sanborn Insurance Maps (buildings to scale)

Maps of Framingham Centre

- (a,b) 1850 by G.A. Hyde (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1872 by Walling (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1895 (houses with names - 3 maps)
- (c) 1908 (houses with names)

Maps of Saxonville

- (a,b) 1850 by E.C. Rice (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1872 by Walling (houses with names)
- (a,b) 1895 (houses with names)
- (c) 1908 (houses with names)

There are many other historical maps available at the Centre Library, the Framingham Historical and Natural History Society, and the Cambridge Registry of Deeds for individual properties, subdivisions, and various sections of Town.

Newspapers available at Framingham Library

The Framingham Gazette 1871-1921

The Framingham Tribune 1883-1914

The Daily Tribune 1890-1893

The Framingham News 1897 - present (now the Middlesex News)

The People's Advocate 1888-1891

The Framingham Star 1896-1898

Prior to 1871, information on Framingham can be found in the Massachusetts Ploughman or the Yankee Farmer, both Boston weeklies. Information may also be found in the Milford Gazette, which is available at the Milford Library for the years 1852 - 1902.

Organizations which may be able to supply information:

The Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities
141 Cambridge Street
Boston, MA
(They have an extensive photo collection.)

New England Genealogical Society
101 Newbury Street
Boston, MA
(They have an extensive collection of directories.)

Merrimack Valley Textile Museum
North Andover
(For information on textile mills.)

Bay State Historical League
Beacon Street
Boston, MA

American Institute of Architects
320 Newbury Street
Boston, MA

American Antiquarian Society
Worcester, MA

Essex Institute
Salem, MA

The State Archives in the State House basement
Boston, MA
(Contains the decennial census records.)

Massachusetts Division of Vital Statistics
(For birth and death dates.)

